

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31
1919

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OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1920

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

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Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1919.

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.,
Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of section 19 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

CHAS. J. DOHERTY,
Minister of Justice.

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REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES
FOR THE
Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1919.

To the Right Hon. C. J. DOHERTY, K.C.,
Minister of Justice.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit reports and statistics regarding the administration of penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919.

The number of convicts in custody at the close of the fiscal year was 1,689, as compared with 1,468 at the beginning of the year. The average daily population was 1,530.

The following table shows the movement of population at the several penitentiaries:—

	Kingston.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba.	British Co- lumbia.	Alberta.	Saskat- chewan.	Totals.
In custody April 1, 1918.....	413	399	179	98	161	129	89	1468
<i>Received.</i>								
From jails.....	328	185	150	64	63	49	55	894
By transfer.....	15							15
By forfeiture of parole.....	1	2			1			4
By revocation of license.....		3						3
From reformatories.....			1					1
From military courts.....	29		4	43			8	84
By recapture.....						3		3
<i>Discharged.</i>								
By expiry of sentence.....	64	54	25	15	26	13	15	212
By parole.....	91	52	35	18	20	21	15	252
By deportation.....	15	7	3		8	5	1	39
By death.....	4	22	4		8	7		45
By pardon.....	42	65	34	6	13			160
By transfer.....	4	5	5		1		1	16
By order of court.....				16		2	1	19
By military order.....	13					9	3	25
By return to provincial authorities.....	4	4	2	1	1			12
By escape.....						3		3
Remaining March 31, 1919.....	549	380	226	149	148	121	116	1689

FARM.

	Acres Cultivated.	Hay Land.	Value of Products.	Net Profit.	Net Loss.
			\$	\$	\$
Kingston.....	240	100	13,226.79	1,641.68	.....
St. Vincent de Paul.....	180	100	11,357.23	.....	2,831.23*
Dorchester.....	102	265	20,386.84	5,249.41	.....
Manitoba.....	399	375	14,246.21	6,036.32	.....
British Columbia.....	25	12	7,859.66	.....	446.56
Alberta.....	69 ¹ / ₄	10	7,755.72	4,191.17	.....
Saskatchewan.....	345 ¹ / ₂	55	19,425.24	6,776.11	.....
	1,360 ³ / ₄	917	94,257.69	23,894.69	3,277.79

*All pigs in piggery destroyed by order of Agricultural Department on account of hog cholera.

HOSPITAL.

	Cases treated in dispensary.	Cases treated in hospital.	Per capita cost.
			\$
Kingston.....	3,230	378	.51
St. Vincent de Paul.....	4,020	320	1.75
Dorchester.....	2,353	133	1.90
Manitoba.....	1,016	138	1.22
British Columbia.....	888	100	1.61
Alberta.....	1,708	137	1.62 ³ / ₄
Saskatchewan.....	278	19	0.28

NATIONALITY (PLACE OF BIRTH).

British—		
Canada.. . . .	945	
England... . .	103	
Ireland.. . . .	38	
Scotland... . .	35	
Newfoundland.. . . .	7	
West Indies... . .	3	
Other British countries..	9	
	1,140	
Foreign—		
United States.. . . .	163	
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	113	
Russia.. . . .	83	
Italy.. . . .	66	
China.. . . .	22	
Germany.. . . .	15	
Sweden.. . . .	13	
Belgium.. . . .	6	
Greece.. . . .	5	
France.. . . .	4	
Norway.. . . .	7	
Bulgaria.. . . .	7	
Roumania.. . . .	12	
Spain.. . . .	3	
Holland.. . . .	3	
Other foreign countries..	27	
	549	
	1,689	

CREEDS.

Christian—		
Roman Catholic.. . . .	824	
Anglican... . .	227	
Methodist.. . . .	168	
Presbyterian.. . . .	153	
Baptist.. . . .	98	
Lutheran.. . . .	58	
Greek Catholic	38	
Other Christian creeds. .	60	1,626
Non-Christian—		
Buddhist	17	
Hebrew... . .	28	
Other non-christian creeds.	5	
No creed... . .	13	63
		1,689

AGE.

Under 20 years.. . . .	228
20-30 years.. . . .	718
30-40 "	395
40-50 "	218
50-60 "	97
Over 60 years.. . . .	33
	1,689

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SOCIAL HABITS.

Abstainers...	409
Temperate...	844
Intemperate...	436
	<u>1,689</u>

CIVIL CONDITION.

Single...	1,044
Married...	567
Widowed...	78
	<u>1,689</u>

RACIAL.

White...	1,585
Coloured...	52
Indian (native)...	13
" (half-breed)...	12
East Indian...	3
Mongolian...	24
	<u>1,689</u>

EXPENDITURE, 1918-19.

	Gross expenditure.	Revenue.	Net expenditure.
Kingston.....	\$301,930.42	\$64,798.14	\$241,131.78
St. Vincent de Paul.....	202,855.09	20,947.23	181,907.86
Dorchester.....	139,795.14	13,872.40	125,922.74
Manitoba.....	83,204.95	14,007.78	69,197.17
British Columbia.....	84,990.87	5,690.20	79,300.67
Alberta.....	93,193.11	14,804.32	78,388.79
Saskatchewan.....	96,158.26	8,497.47	87,660.79
Totals.....	\$1,002,127.84	\$138,618.04	\$863,509.80

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET OUTLAY.

	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Kingston.....	\$196,819.28	\$251,074.29	\$241,131.78
St. Vincent de Paul.....	183,328.10	198,569.55	181,907.86
Dorchester.....	99,391.95	128,327.42	125,922.74
Manitoba.....	66,707.91	71,083.98	69,197.17
British Columbia.....	111,149.69	90,824.57	79,300.67
Alberta.....	90,440.62	74,503.77	78,388.79
Saskatchewan.....	97,183.73	84,922.63	87,660.79
Totals.....	\$845,021.28	\$899,306.21	\$863,509.80
Average daily population.....	1,938	1,513	1,530

PER CAPITA STATEMENT.

	Kingston.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff...	273 63	280 98	384 24	437 16	372 46	473 73	474 27
Maintenance of convicts.....	108 41	103 21	115 83	89 11	97 68	106 92	115 43
Discharge expenses.....	11 57	7 42	13 27	7 27	12 49	5 36	15 54
Working expenses.....	106 31	129 10	82 87	106 72	32 19	58 93	124 03
Industries.....	80 19	29 27	47 17	18 13	16 83	64 14	66 40
Lands, buildings and walls.....	25 64	26 27	37 28	37 12	41 23	41 90	157 30
Miscellaneous.....	0 83	0 51	2 14	9 15	0 60	10 91	2 84
Revenue per capita.....	125 88	57 87	75 39	115 77	37 19	119 39	82 50

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ACTUAL COST.

Supplies on hand April 1, 1918.....	\$ 260,591 00	
Gross expenditure, 1918-19.....	1,002,127 00	
		\$1,262,718 00
<i>Deduct.</i>		
Supplies on hand March 31, 1919.....	\$ 286,715 00	
Estimated value of labour on production of capital and revenue..	75,000 00	
		\$ 361,715 00
Net cost.....		901,003 00
Cost per caput.....		588 89
Cost per caput per diem.....		1 61

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	1917.	1918.	1919.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Gross expenditure.....	908,484 00	975,134 00	1,002,127 00
Net expenditure.....	845,021 00	899,306 00	863,509 00
Actual cost.....	794,496 00	845,028 00	901,003 00
Cost per caput.....	409 96	558 51	588 89
Cost per caput per diem.....	1 12	1 53	1 61
Average daily population.....	1,938	1,513	1,530

Proper employment for the inmates of the Dominion penitentiaries has long been recognized by those in control as a dire necessity. To keep men in enforced idleness would not only be most inhuman, but in one institution in a foreign country where it was tried over thirteen percent of the unfortunate inmates were driven insane in one year.

Lack of other employment frequently forces the wardens to establish "stone piles," and thus employ those for whom they have no other work. This industry, if such it can be called, is most undesirable and a great deal of adverse criticism has been made regarding its existence, but no warden ever permits a man to break stone when other employment can be found for him. Nothing ever written regarding the "stone pile" was to my mind sufficiently severe and I never look at the men at this work that I do not wish I could place those responsible for the necessity of its existence in their places. It is a matter of choice between idleness and stone pile—two evils—the lesser of the two being the *stone pile*.

The industries necessary for the maintenance of the institutions, such as carpentering, tinsmithing, tailoring, shoemaking, blacksmithing, machine shop, stonecutting, baking, etc., are established in each penitentiary and many men are taught useful employment therein; large farms are worked in connection with each penitentiary and are usually worked at a profit, but they afford employment to men only during the summer months and for at least six months of the year other work must be found.

The inmates of the penitentiaries are the wards of the Dominion Government and there is no valid reason why goods required for State use, and State use only, should not be made, in so far as is possible, in the penitentiaries. The Government spends many thousands of dollars yearly for furniture, furnishing, and equipment of various kinds, a small portion of which could be made in the penitentiaries. The revenue derived from this source would enable the institutions to pay each inmate on his discharge, or to his family while he is in prison, a small wage, which would materially assist the stricken family in keeping the wolf from the door while the wage-earner is incarcerated; or, in case the inmate had no family responsibilities, would furnish him with sufficient funds on discharge to assist him in making a fresh start in life.

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With such employment and pay for their labour a powerful incentive would be added to the industry and good conduct of the inmates, while the wardens of the different penitentiaries would be relieved of the great trouble and anxiety now experienced by the lack of such blessings.

For many years those responsible for penitentiary management have continually urged the necessity of such measures, and the matter has been strongly impressed on the department in the inspectors' reports of 1896, 1897, 1905, 1909, 1913, 1914, and 1915.

Notwithstanding all the efforts put forth by those supposed to be responsible for penitentiary management to obtain suitable employment for the unfortunate inmates, nothing has been accomplished. The cry has gone forth that "to permit convicts to do such work would be taking the bread and butter out of the mouths of honest working men outside." How utterly hollow this argument is may be judged by the fact that fully one-half of the inmates of the penitentiary are employed on work that pertains wholly to the institution and the remainder who could be employed on government work would form an infinitesimally small percentage of those employed in the labour world in Canada, and yet this cry has had the effect of blocking any scheme proposed for the manufacture of articles for the Government, excepting in a few very trifling cases.

There should be a parole officer employed in each prison area, whose duties would be to become fully acquainted with every convict in the institution; to make a full and exhaustive inquiry into each case, not only of the convict himself, but of the penitentiary and court records, regarding him and more particularly of his record, habits, associations, environment and life in general in the community in which he lived, thus arriving as nearly as possible at the reason for his downfall. It would also be the duty of these officers to get fully into touch with the employers of labour in the districts and seek out situations suitable for those to be paroled. They should also visit as often as possible all paroled men and receive reports from employers regarding their behaviour. These paroled men should remain under the control of the penitentiaries and the parole officer should have authority to cancel any parole and return the man to the penitentiary on receipt of an adverse report from the area parole officer, after investigation.

There should also be a parole board at each penitentiary, consisting of the warden, surgeon, school teacher, chaplains and the parole officer for that prison area.

They should report to the parole officer of the Penitentiary Branch. The case should then be further considered by a board consisting of the Superintendent and Inspectors of Penitentiaries, and the Dominion Parole Officer; and the report of this board, accompanied by the report of the Trial Judge and such other reports as the Solicitor General might require, forwarded for decision.

This would mean the separation of the paroling of penitentiary inmates from those of the provinces.

In this way, only officers who come into actual contact with the inmates would be permitted to sit on the boards and few mistakes would be made in the releasing of men on parole, as all reports would be prepared by those possessing first-hand knowledge of the men.

The parole officer for the area should arrange employment for them prior to their parole and assist them in every way possible. One of the needs of our system is some more effective method of aiding the inmates on their discharge.

All men granted parole should report to the warden of the penitentiary from which they had been paroled. They should *not* be placed under the control of the police.

A first offender, unless his crime be of a very serious nature, should, after a short period of incarceration, be released on parole as soon as the parole officer can arrange for employment with proper environment for him on the outside. He should be placed in charge of the area parole officer, made to work and live a clean, decent life. If married, he should be made support his family. In any case the country is relieved of

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the burden of his support, and every endeavour should be put forth by the area parole officer to learn fully all about him and ascertain the cause or causes of his having committed the crime for which he had been arrested, and no effort spared to reclaim him. A study of the old hardened criminal may be interesting pathology, but it is the study of, and interest in, the first offender that will produce results and prevent increase of the really criminal class.

Should the efforts of the area parole officer fail to reclaim him and he again resorts to crime while under control, his license should be at once revoked and he returned to the penitentiary to serve out the unexpired portion of his sentence. Parole should never be granted to a repeater.

Our system of handling criminals has met with criticism. The charge has been made that it does not reform those committed to our care, but I have yet to learn of the judge or jury who ever sent a man to penitentiary to be reformed; the prisoner is usually told he is being sent to penitentiary as a punishment and in order that society may be protected from him or that the judge has "endeavoured to make the punishment fit the crime".

The treatment of the criminal is purely a social matter and full opportunity should be given those to whose charge he has been committed, to become acquainted with the social conditions under which the convicted one has lived and been reared. So far the study of our criminals has largely been based on the observation of them when in prison, but while in prison no criminal is seen in his true self. His environment is different, he is forced to obey rules and regulations and all his acts are directed by authority, against which it is useless to resist. Much can be done toward reformation if we were permitted to thoroughly study the erring one, as he existed outside.

If a study of those sentenced to prison for a first time were made the fact would be revealed that they almost invariably lack what the theorist and bookworm call "criminal characteristics". Then is the time that efforts to redeem and reclaim them would produce results. Because a man commits one bad act, we have no right to say he is a bad man, any more than a man who does one good act should be considered a good man.

The only principle of penology that is worthy of consideration is to find out the reason for a man's wrong-doing and endeavour to make it not worth his while to repeat it. In an endeavour to make the best of him his liberty should be restricted as little as possible, consistent with the safety and well-being of the community, more freedom being granted him as he shows himself worthy of it. All efforts should be put forth to make the best of him rather than the worst.

The successful classification of criminals involves their being confined in separate institutions. Sub-classification in the one institution was in operation in Canadian penitentiaries from 1886 to 1896 and was found to be not satisfactory.

An attempt to classify by institutions was then begun, and an institution to enable the provinces of Quebec and Ontario to classify their penal class convicts in this manner was being erected when a change of government took place and the scheme abandoned.

Classification by medical men has also proven a failure. A very prominent European criminologist—himself a medical man—who has for very many years been actively employed in studying and handling criminals says:—

"The treatment of the criminal is not a medical question. It is important to be able to form a rational opinion on the physical and mental capacity of a man; but a considerable degree of knowledge regarding these things may co-exist with an amazing amount of ignorance. Give the medical man head and, so far as he is merely a medical man, he will be an expensive nuisance."

The English system of classification of penal class convicts by institutions, is productive of excellent results. A return to our former endeavours in this respect should be made.

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Canada was well ahead of the world in her endeavours in this respect in 1896 but the plans of the then Inspector were frustrated.

Why not again lead the world and enact legislation that will adequately provide for the study of these unfortunates before they come to the penitentiary; legislation that will provide for the study, classification and treatment of them in the community in which they have lived; in the schools, in the jails, police courts, reformatories, prison farms and such like institutions, and endeavour to save them before they have graduated to the penitentiary.

During the past five years 1,310 young men and boys who have confessed to having served terms in some of the above provincial institutions have been re-sentenced to terms in Canadian penitentiaries.

In August, 1916, there were forty-three boys in Kingston Penitentiary who had been sentenced to serve from two to three years each for having escaped from Ontario Prison farms and there are now 49 incarcerated in Kingston for like terms for having left Burwash Farm. Manitoba Penitentiary has also received a large number of boys for having left the prison farm at Fort William, Ont. Many of these lads were sent to the prison farms for trivial offences, one for stealing a ride on a railway train.

Our endeavours are to conduct clean, wholesome institutions, under sane conditions, where inmates are well-cared for, well fed, well treated; where brutal treatment is not permitted, where every endeavour is put forth for the comfort and well-being of the inmates; where an honest endeavour to morally uplift them and improve their education is made; where they are guarded with sufficient vigilance to maintain them in custody as directed by the Court Order committing them, and at the same time are governed according to the spirit of the Penitentiary Act of Canada, and I am able to state after a somewhat extensive experience with foreign penal institutions that Canada is well abreast of the world in this work.

There is much still to be desired in the management of our Dominion Penitentiaries:—

Sufficient state work should be furnished to employ one-half of the inmates.

Classification by institutions should be introduced.

A change in the method of selecting officers. The inmates respect a good man, and if proper men could be chosen for the staffs of the penitentiaries, the effect would be very far-reaching. Medical officers of the very highest class should be employed. In the larger penitentiaries they should devote their entire time to the work; they should assist the wardens in the study of the inmates as to their mental and physical condition and act on the parole boards of the institution to which they are attached.

A radical change in the dietary of the penitentiaries should be made. There is an abundance of good, clean food now served, but too much sameness and repetition in the meals exist. Better and more palatable meals can be served by qualified cooks at less expense.

Libraries now good should be vastly improved and a plentiful supply of up-to-date books of instruction should be added. Carefully selected books in French, Italian, Hebrew and, when necessary in other languages, should be in the libraries so that those not able to read English may be comforted and helped. No man who can read should be left without reading matter when possible.

Those in charge of penitentiaries should be invested with power to manage the affairs of the same. The duties of penitentiary officers are semi-military, partly police and partly reformatory. Discipline officers should be selected by those responsible for penitentiary management. They should have at least three months' training in the work before being permitted to assume any responsible duty. Instructors should be very efficient and of a high class; capable of instructing those placed in their charge. Superior officers should spend a certain period in each of the Canadian penitentiaries before being permitted to assume charge of any responsible position.

The parole system should be changed as advocated.

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An endeavour to teach advanced methods of agriculture to as many convicts as possible should be made. No farm instructor should be employed who is not a graduate of an agricultural college. His duties should not only consist of practical instruction, but lectures during the noon-hour on agricultural subjects should be carried out throughout the year.

There should be in each institution a duly qualified, competent, certificated school teacher of good moral character with pure and lofty ideals of Canadian citizenship, and ability to inculcate these ideals into the minds of the inmates; who would be a true example of what a real manly, God-fearing man is. The object lesson is the best teacher and the example of a good Christian man has more real saving effect on men in prison than all the preaching possible. Those who have talent for art and literature should be given special assistance by the teacher.

At the present time, inmates are paid by the shortening of their sentences for good conduct and industry. This should be augmented by the payment of a small wage per day.

The majority of the wardens and chaplains advocate the giving of a small ration of tobacco to those who used it prior to their coming to prison. I was on the staff of the Kingston penitentiary for many years before tobacco was abolished in 1898 and when it was issued weekly to all those who used it. I cannot say that trafficking within the institution was either increased or diminished by the abandonment of this issue, nor can I say there is less trouble about tobacco in the prisons to-day than at that time. I do not think the public should be taxed to pay for tobacco or any other luxury for men in prison. If we are authorized to pay the inmates for work done in prison I would recommend they be permitted to buy a small amount of tobacco each week from money thus earned. The tobacco could be sold to them at a very moderate price and a limit placed on the amount thus sold.

The present method of handling and caring for the insane of the Dominion penitentiaries is giving entire satisfaction in all provinces with the exception of the Province of Quebec, where the staffs of some of the provincial institutions object to caring for violently insane patients.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. HUGHES,
Superintendent.

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APPENDIX A.—DOMINION PAROLE OFFICER'S REPORT.

W. P. Archibald, Parole Officer, reports:—

I beg to state that during the past year 601 cases have been received at this office and reported to the Solicitor General, against 614 for the previous year. The paroles granted have been less in number for the past two years principally on account of the operation of the Military Service Act which released a number of men from the Canadian prisons for overseas enlistments. Each case reported on, through the parole office, entails a considerable amount of correspondence in investigating the prisoner's antecedents. The parole office assists in all cases where prisoners applying for parole in penal institutions are found to be friendless and, through the auxiliary parole system, friends are found for those in need on their coming out of prison. Efforts of this character furnish excellent results. When relatives or friends are located and are found to be still interested, arrangements are made, in event of a parole, for prisoners to go direct to a helpful environment.

The results démonstrated from the past twenty years' operation of the parole system are gratifying indeed. Out of the entire number released (11,845), the total loss is only 710 or 5.9 per cent. Going into detail, the criterion for a basis of judgment, in summing up results, should be taken from the number who have actually forfeited their licenses by subsequent conviction. These figures reveal 273 or 2.3 per cent loss and cannot help but appeal to the average intellect as highly satisfactory. The balance of delinquency includes all generally termed "for non-compliance with conditions of license". The tendency to lapse from high standards generally is found in all human nature—many times when it is not criminal. It has its origin in the very nature of what we term life. These prisoners are required to report monthly, sometimes weekly, as the case may be directed, and I have known good men on parole to lapse in their reporting. Delinquency of this character should not be regarded as a test of the entire system as these prisoners have behaved themselves while outside of a prison and, while it is found necessary to return them to custody for non-compliance with a condition of their license, yet it is well to consider facts as we find them. Truly the results after twenty years' operation, furnished from the carefully compiled figures of the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police, which also tally with the figures kept in the parole office, demonstrate beyond any doubt the great force the parole system is in the reconstruction of delinquents for good citizenship in the entire Dominion.

I beg also to call attention to the fact that out of the entire number (748) released during the past fiscal year, the total delinquency is 33 or 4.4 per cent and, from this number, only five persons have forfeited their license by subsequent conviction, or less than one per cent (point sixty-six). In the previous year the number who forfeited licenses by subsequent conviction was only eight or point nine per cent. This year's figures demonstrate the smallest number of forfeitures by subsequent conviction since the inception of the Act in any single year. The number of delinquents for the year who have had their licenses revoked for non-compliance with conditions is 28 or 3.74 per cent. Altogether, the situation is very hopeful. Were it not for the systems of our prisons being organized and calculated to produce desired impressions on the delinquent's life, in convincing him that there is nothing gained by a life of crime, and producing a strong, healthy influence during his incarceration, through the channels of industry and general treatment, the parole system would be unable to produce the same results or follow up the helpful impressions made on the

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life of the prisoners. I am satisfied that the results would not be so satisfactory and the outlook would not be so hopeful in Canada to-day for men coming from prison were it not for the sane and humane manner in which the various institutions are managed. Probation is often advocated, and I heartily endorse this system. This is a movement to hinder in every possible way the sending of a man to prison and placing him on his honour from the start of his trouble and compelling him to make restitution and holding him still in his notch in the social community he has offended, also furnishing him with the opportunity of providing for his wife and family or those dependent on him for support during his probation.

The following tabulated statement gives in detail the figures compiled in the parole office for the past fiscal year:—

TABULATED STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1919.

Prisoners released on parole.		Revocations Per cent.	Forfeitures. Per cent.	Total loss Per cent.
Kingston.....	72	4 or 5.55	.....	4 or 5.55
St. Vincent de Paul.....	51	9 or 17.64	3 or 5.88	12 or 23.52
Dorchester.....	36	5 or 13.88	1 or 2.77	6 or 16.6
Manitoba.....	17	1 or 5.8	.....	1 or 5.8
British Columbia.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Alberta.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan.....	15	1 or 6.66	1 or 6.66	2 or 13.3
Total, penitentiaries.....	232	20 or 8.62	5 or 2.15	25 or 10.7
Jails, reformatories, etc.....	516	8 or 1.55	.....	8 or 1.55
Grand total.....	748	28 or 3.74	5 or 0.66	33 or 4.4

These figures, furnished by the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police, embrace the figures of the entire system since the inception of the Act twenty years ago:—

From 1899 to March 31, 1919—

Released on parole from penitentiaries..	5,627
“ “ other prisons..	6,218
	11,845
Licenses revoked..	437
“ forfeited..	273
Sentences completed on parole..	10,434
“ not yet completed..	701
	11,845

One of our problems in working with the criminal is found in the lack he has of will-power to regulate his conduct, to keep straight and to pursue with any degree of steadiness the path of rectitude, and that lack of will-power is not peculiar to the criminal in fact, it is found a general weakness in all humanity especially in modern life. You who read fiction know this weakness. The gospel of modern novelists is that we are all in a sea of circumstances without compass, that we are unable to choose a course or sight the land and that we are the sport of fate. From general doctrines of fiction-mongers the popular mind is coming to feel and believe that we are simply unfortunates and that we are not morally or virtually responsible for our lives or how we live. We have inherited, or we have fallen into certain environments, and that is the whole sum given out in experience.

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The parole system, applied, keeps prisoners in a certain situation under certain discipline long enough for them to right themselves in this respect. Books of fiction like the above have no right in a prison library.

Generally, the law is well served to-day, the peace is effectively preserved and evildoers punished by a merciful, humane and intelligent treatment. The result of advanced thought and intelligent consideration given in our Canadian institutions by those in authority (and all reform efforts are directed toward this object) demonstrates that while lawbreakers, because of wrong-doing must be punished to vindicate law in every well-governed community, yet efforts are ever made to reconstruct and not to destroy prisoners through imprisonment.

In late years great changes have taken place in the heart of humanity the world over in conception of the criminal. Penological treatment has been universally accompanied by reform movements resulting in efforts for his betterment. He must be treated as a man, as an equal, yes, as a brother. His rights as a man must be recognized. The judgment pronounced upon him must take into account the spirit of social antagonism. The physiological basis of his psychological aberration demands recognition and the treatment indicated is not vindictive or distinctive but reparative and, above all, educational. Upon this foundation all true and lasting prison reform is based. No intelligent person now believes in punishment for punishment's sake. Society can only be protected in one of two ways — by the destruction of the criminal's power to do evil, or else by the eradication from his mind or faculty the disposition to offend. It is from the last movement that society is better protected through the reformation of the prisoner.

For six thousand years humanity has endeavoured by violence to forcibly stop crime but without avail. Every time we treat a prisoner otherwise than as a brother-man, every time we disregard his natural rights, every time we do violence to his nature, our efforts to stay the rising tide of reformation are (*ipso facto*) defeated.

If this world has learned anything, it is that severity of treatment does not insure the repression of crime notwithstanding the fact that every time a man is incarcerated in a cell he is deprived of the opportunity to do direct injury to his fellow men.

We do not know the percentage of men in our prisons who are reformable and it is a difficult matter to distinguish one from the other, but, whether reformable or not, they should all be treated with a view-point of reformation. We must take the prisoner as he is and make him feel that we look upon him as a brother, give him the helping, brotherly hand, as a child of God, and teach him that there is the same hope for him in God as for all men. A government not imbued with this spirit does not deserve to be called a "christian government." Nothing will so effectively help the prisoner as the human touch of kindness—instinct with Divine compassion. It is in this faith I have plodded on through the years, working for the best and giving the same in efforts in the parole system. Convictions concerning the treatment of delinquents come from the outgrowth of experience — the product of the truest science known on earth—and in a word, they have their origin in truth, and truth must ultimately set all men free.

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APPENDIX B.—WARDENS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

Robert R. Creighton, warden, reports:—

The population on the 31st March, 1918, was 413, thirty-five of whom were women; during the year there were 353 men and 20 women received: 222 men and 15 women were discharged, leaving a population of 509 men and forty women, total 549, at the close of the year. The fact that a number of defaulters under the Military Service Act were committed to this institution accounts in a large measure for the marked increase in population.

TRADE SHOPS.

In my report of last year, I expressed the hope that in the near future some work that we could do for other departments of the government might be provided for us. It is gratifying to state that in a measure this hope has been realized. Early last summer we were offered the opportunity, which we gladly took advantage of, to repair mail bags for the Post Office Department. Notwithstanding the fact that it took us longer than it would have in normal times to get the industry placed on a working basis, we had by the close of the fiscal year repaired 116,586 bags for which we received \$21,626.61, enabling us to give employment to from 75 to 100 men, the majority of whom we would have had otherwise to assign to the stone pile. Consequently, in addition to the revenue derived, the work has been a great boon to us. The Post Office authorities express themselves as highly gratified with the quality and amount of work done. This is but an earnest of what might be accomplished in this direction were the other trade shops connected with the institution given the same opportunity.

I do not think there is much question that if our penitentiaries were placed upon a business basis, they could be made self-supporting and leave in addition a margin that would enable us to set aside a small daily allowance to be placed to the credit of the men as a reward for industry and good conduct, that would be not only an incentive to work, but of the greatest value in aiding them to better things on their discharge. With the usual government allowance given a man on discharge, unless he is fortunate enough to secure employment almost immediately, there is not a very wide margin between him and actual want, and an equally strong temptation to go back discouraged to the old life. Many things suggest themselves to one's mind that might be manufactured in our penitentiaries with advantage to all concerned and to which no valid objection could be taken. Surely the labour of the wards of the State, who are kept at its expense, might well be used as far as practicable in supplying its needs, thus rendering themselves self-supporting while they are wards and fitting them to become an asset rather than a further charge on the public when they enter the world again.

FARM.

We had a very successful season on the farm; the yield of both vegetables and grain being well up to the average. After supplying the needs of the institution, we sold to customers vegetables to the value of \$505.36; hay \$1,230.38, and straw, \$554.70.

The fencing is becoming very much the worse for wear and should be renewed. About three years ago we rebuilt a small portion extending from King to Union

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streets along Palace, using woven wire and cement posts with dressed stone gate posts. It has worn well and presents a neat, tidy appearance. I would recommend the same kind-throughout.

Arrangements are being made to re-shingle with metal shingles the back barn, as soon as the weather will permit. It is leaking badly in places.

PIGGERY.

The piggery supplied the institution with all the pork required, 11,395 pounds, valued at \$2,662.60. In addition we sold 8,542 pounds of dressed pork, receiving therefor \$1,767.60, and seven young pigs, for which we received \$75. Although satisfactory, I am satisfied the results would be much improved were the buildings better situated. The present location is too low. Many modern improvements, too, might then be made which at present we have not.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

As soon as the weather conditions in the spring permitted, work on the wharf was resumed and continued until the cold weather put on end to building operations out of doors. I was much gratified with the progress made and the improved appearance the wharf gives to the waterfront. We have now reached a point with this work where no interest will suffer if discontinued for a time until other work that is more pressing is completed, notably, the reconstruction of the north wing. I greatly fear that an increase in prison population will be one of the after-effects of the war; at least that has been the experience in the past. During the winter months the razing of the interior of this building was completed, and the necessary ducts and foundations built. I hope before autumn to see the mason work on the cell blocks completed.

HOSPITAL.

The low death-rate again this year continues to speak well for the health and sanitary arrangements of the institution. There were in all four deaths during the year, three in the institution, proper, the fourth being a man who was transferred some two or three years ago to the Hamilton Hospital for the Insane, on account of his mental condition. For a long time we escaped the serious epidemic of influenza that swept the country during last fall and winter. Eventually, however, it made its appearance, and we had quite a number of cases, a few of them serious. It speaks well for the nursing and attention they received that none of them terminated fatally.

There were in all 378 cases of various kinds treated in the hospital during the year and 3,230 in the dispensary. The net cost for drugs was \$241.27 and the per capita cost 51 cents; in my opinion, a most creditable showing under existing market conditions.

During the year the hospital was treated to a new coat of paint, which has greatly improved its appearance. When an opportune time arrives some provision should be made whereby convalescent patients would receive adequate exercise and fresh air. Under present conditions we are limited to the corridors in the winter and a small space around the hospital door in the summer. This arrangement is far from desirable, but the only alternative is to keep them in their cells, which is even less so.

FEMALE PRISON.

The matrons speak well of the conduct and industry of the inmates, and the fact that I am rarely called upon to deal with reports bears out their statements. A lack of sufficient suitable employment is the chief obstacle we have to contend with.

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The quarters continue to present that clean and well-kept appearance that has always characterized them, and is the best evidence that those in charge are faithful and painstaking in the performance of their duties.

CHAPELS.

The Sunday morning and afternoon services at both chapels have been regularly conducted during the year, and the chaplains have been faithful and painstaking in the performance of the duties pertaining to their offices. They speak highly of the conduct of the men during Divine service.

The women's room in the Roman Catholic chapel is most inadequate, being much too small, ill-lighted and ill-ventilated. It is particularly uncomfortable during the summer months. Everything possible that its location and size will admit of has been done to better conditions, but no marked improvement need be expected until a rearrangement of the chapels, which I understand is in contemplation for the future, is made.

SCHOOL.

The same conditions in the school as those referred to in my last report still exist. Its scope should be widened and a regularly qualified teacher, who would devote most of his time to this important work, appointed. This I know from our conversations on the subject is under favourable consideration, and no doubt a change for the better will be instituted before long.

The conduct of the prisoners during the year has been up to the average and the discipline well-maintained.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

G. S. Malepart, warden, reports:—

The population at the beginning of the year was 399 including 5 in the insane asylums; there were received 190 and discharged 204; leaving a population at the end of the year of 385, with a daily average of 362.

The conduct of the convicts has been very good, no serious breach of discipline has occurred. The health of the convicts has been good with the exception of the epidemic of influenza which we had last fall. I am sorry to say that we lost twenty-one men from that disease, and lost another suddenly through heart disease during the year. We have been obliged to take back from Mastai Asylum (Beauport) convict George St. Cyr, No. 6612, life-man, as the authorities of the asylum did not want to keep him any longer on account of his giving them too much trouble. We have him here since last May and we do the best we can for him, but we have not the proper place to keep such poor unfortunates.

A new stone gable has been made in the keeper's hall, the flat roof removed and a new one put in its place to correspond with other buildings. Cement floors have been made and the wall plastered in the new Roman Catholic chapel. The new library has been completed as well as the new Protestant chapel with the exception of the seats. We had a stone duct laid in for heating the warden and deputy warden's quarters, and large enough to pass through and repair steam pipes, about 800 feet long; also a stone duct from the engineer's room to piggery same size as the one above-mentioned, 600 feet long; and a renewal of the main exhaust 8-inch steam pipe from engineer's room to dome, a distance of 320 feet.

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DORCHESTER.

A. B. Pipes, warden, reports:—

The new reservoir was completed last season when it was tested, filled and is working satisfactorily. The water system (closets and basins installed in the north wing) is working complete. While the foundation work and preparation for the erection of the new South Wing went along somewhat slowly last summer, a large quantity of stone was cut during the winter months and already we have a gang at work on the building and hope to push the work along from now on as rapidly as possible, in view of the necessity of same arising from the increasing population.

The general health of the convicts has been good, except for an epidemic of influenza during which out of 107 cases, four deaths occurred from this disease with complications, a full report of which was given you at the time. In this connection I wish to mention the faithful services performed by our surgeon, Dr. J. F. Teed, throughout the epidemic. In the statement for expenditure of drugs you will note the large cost per capita due to the increased cost of drugs and the epidemic referred to.

I am pleased to report the general conduct of the convicts has been good and the discipline well-maintained.

MANITOBA.

W. R. Grahame, warden, reports:—

The prison population for the year has increased. Conduct and industry of the convicts, with few exceptions, has been good.

Farming operations for the year have been successful and with the usual trades, supply sufficient work for the summer months. The mail bag repairing, which has just started, will give something to keep them busy during the winter months without having to resort to the stone-pile.

Last winter the Spanish influenza epidemic reached us and I am glad to say we had no fatalities, although about half of the prison population was under the surgeon's care.

We had no accidents or escapes during the year.

The discipline has been well maintained for which I thank the officers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

J. C. Brown, warden, reports:—

The decrease in population has continued. There were in custody when the year closed 148, as against 161 when it began.

Four or five of the convicts are classed as "incorrigible" and these spend a good deal of their time in isolation. The others are, as a rule, well-behaved.

Spanish influenza made its appearance in the prison on the 18th of December, and caused five deaths. The total number of cases among the prisoners was eighty-

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four. This largely increased the per capita cost of drugs, which was \$1.61 for the year. There were in all 100 hospital cases. The dispensary cases numbered 888. Twelve officers were laid up with the disease, throwing extra work on the others. The Deputy-Warden, Chief Keeper and Hospital Nurse were the men upon whom the weight of the burden thus created fell, and their efficient handling of the situation deserves special mention. Two "conscientious objectors" imprisoned for refusing military service, volunteered as nurses when the disease broke out and rendered good service during its continuance.

There were no accidents and no escapes.

The epidemic, of course, delayed ordinary prison work, particularly the construction of the new kitchen and hospital building, and the cutting down of the high bank on the north side of the entrance road, which was begun in November. The kitchen, however, should be ready for use before the end of May, and at the close of the year the cutting down of the bank had progressed far enough to give the man on tower No. 1 a good view of the scene of operations and some oversight of the entrance road. Co-incidentally, some 6,500 yards of earth had been thrown into the ravine; say one-third of the quantity necessary to raise the surface of the soil there to street level.

The chaplains and the school instructor have nothing special to report. Their work went on throughout the year without disturbance, except that during the epidemic the school was suspended, and the work of the chaplains increased.

The Salvation Army band, from Vancouver, under the leadership of the army's prison visitor, and a local orchestra under the leadership of the prison organist, each gave the prisoners a concert during the year. These the prisoners greatly enjoyed; and I have no doubt they contributed to the general good conduct which I have noted above.

ALBERTA.

J. C. Ponsford, warden, reports:—

At the end of the fiscal year there were 121 convicts confined in the Alberta penitentiary, being a decrease of eight for the year. We received 52 convicts and 60 were discharged.

Our new heating plant stood the test of a severe winter and gave entire satisfaction. Much credit is due to the structural engineer, whose plans in this matter worked out in every detail.

The results from our farm operations were again very satisfactory. We had 69½ acres under cultivation. From this small acreage, after buying a tractor and stubble plough at a cost of \$1,314, we show a net profit of \$4,191.17. From 9½ acres of wheat we threshed 45 bushels to the acre, and from 11 acres of potatoes we sold 3,500 bushels. Our oats yielded 85 bushels to the acre, and the amount of small vegetables was exceptionally good. Our intensive farming has been very profitable.

During the year we have shipped 2,010 tons of coal to the Saskatchewan penitentiary and 305 tons to the penitentiary at Stony Mountain, which taxed our mine to about its full shipping capacity, owing to the thinness of the vein on which we are at present working, it being only three feet thick. It is rapidly being exhausted, and could not be depended on for more than one or two year's supply. All arrangements have been completed for the sinking of a new shaft 235 feet deep to another vein of coal which is five feet thick and extends over the entire area of the reserve.

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This should be a very profitable investment, as when the new mine is opened we will be in a position to supply all of the Government institutions from Edmonton to Winnipeg.

During the late fall the excavation was done and the concrete footing put in for the warden's new residence, which is expected to be completed during the present year.

There has been an average of about 30 convicts, most of them illiterates, attending school during the year. Their discipline was of the best during school hours, and they made splendid progress with their studies.

During the year good progress was made in all building operations and improvements to the institution. The carpenter shop, which was badly damaged by fire on the 16th of March last year, has been reconstructed and is again in splendid working order.

I regret to report that about the middle of October last the flu epidemic got into the institution, and while all precautions known to the medical profession were taken, 100 of the convicts were more or less affected with it, six of the convicts having died from its effects. Five of the convicts who died were in a weakened condition physically when received here from the effects of other ailments. We had one other death during the year, a convict having died from Bright's disease. Other than the effects of the epidemic of influenza, the health of the convicts was very good during the year. There were only 137 convicts treated during the year in the hospital and 1,708 in the dispensary.

The spiritual welfare of all the convicts was well and ably taken care of by the Roman Catholic and Protestant divines, who report that the convicts were very attentive during service and that their discipline was good.

The sanitary condition of the penitentiary is of the very best. The prison is well ventilated, heated and lighted.

We have a very good library and in addition to the books, we take thirteen of the best magazines procurable. The library with its splendid reading matter which the convicts enjoy very much is conducive to the very best discipline during the evenings and days when the convicts are locked up.

During the year we had three escapes all of whom were recaptured by our own officers. Two of the convicts were absent for two months less one day. After they were recaptured information was laid against them in the courts. One was given two years, one nine months and one three months for escaping.

During the year 193 pairs of shoes have been made in our shoe shop for the Invalided Soldiers' Commission, Military Hospital, Pension Commission and Standing Medical Board. Six orthopaedic appliances were also made for the Militia Department in the blacksmith shop.

SASKATCHEWAN:

W. J. Macleod, warden, reports:—

Our population on March 31, 1918, was eighty-nine. During the year we received sixty-three and discharged by expiration of sentence fifteen, by parole fifteen, by transfer (female) one, by order of the court one, by deportation one, to Military Service three; leaving us with one hundred and sixteen prisoners at the end of the year. This includes six prisoners in the provincial hospital for the insane.

The following very necessary work was completed during the year:—

The cells on the west side of new cell block are practically completed, with the exception of some plumbing, painting and smoothing over of some of the cement floors.

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A start has been made on concrete floors in workshops.

In the new piggery steam heat has been installed. It is also used for cooking and for scalding tank. The piggery yards have been graded and fenced and the building has been in use since November last. The building is 150 feet long by 30 feet wide and has 34 pens which will hold about 200 pigs—large and small.

We completed excavation for soft water reservoir, but owing to frost could not finish this work last fall.

We have fitted one of our brick-kiln sheds for storing coal. Our present coal storage vault is entirely too small. About 385,000 bricks were made last summer.

General repairs were well looked after in the various shops.

I beg to draw your attention to the fact that a wall is badly needed around the prison enclosure as our wooden fence is decaying below ground level.

The chaplains report that the attention of the prisoners has been good. I am pleased to say the spiritual welfare of the convicts was well and ably looked after by the chaplains.

The surgeon reports that the ventilation and sanitary conditions of the institution are excellent. There was only one case of serious illness during the year; that being a case of appendicitis which required an operation and the prisoner made a good recovery. During the influenza epidemic which spread over this district last fall, not one convict contracted the disease. "This," the surgeon reports, "was due to the strict quarantine adopted and enforced in regard to the attendance of officers and visitors and the segregation of newly arrived prisoners." Our per capital cost for drugs was 28 cents for the past year. The new sewage disposal plant is in good working order and giving perfect satisfaction.

The library which contains some hundreds of good books has been well patronized by the prisoners and has been a great benefit to them and they seem to thoroughly enjoy reading and studying during their spare time.

School is carried on at the noon hour each week day. We are badly in need of better school quarters.

Our farm yielded a fair crop last summer. The early frost affected some of our wheat and oats in the fall. The farming operations show a profit of over \$6,800 on last year's work. With our new tractor we broke up some 85 acres of land. We sold 1,716 bushels of wheat which graded number 3 and 497 bushels which graded number 5 and received \$4,194.10 for it. We thrashed 2,492 bushels of wheat, 6,902 bushels of oats, 1,918 bushels of barley and 60 bushels of peas and oats. We also grew 2,985 bushels of potatoes. We raised some 175 young pigs. Owing to the cold weather last spring and the condition of our old temporary piggery, we lost a number of litters of little pigs. We fenced in all the East and South sides of the farm last summer—about one and a half miles. We cut and hauled 325 cords of wood for use in the brickyard and also drew enough sand and gravel for our summer building work.

I am glad to report that the conduct of the prisoners on the whole has been very good and discipline has been very well maintained.

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APPENDIX C.—EXPENDITURE.

KINGSTON.

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances.. . . .	\$97,193 87	
Uniforms and mess.. . . .	9,126 13	
Bonuses.. . . .	28,825 66	
		\$135,145 66
Maintenance of convicts		
Rations.. . . .	\$31,049 50	
Clothing and hospital.. . . .	22,648 74	
		53,698 24
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances.. . . .	\$3,093 36	
Transfer and interment.. . . .	462 85	
		3,556 21
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water.. . . .	\$43,703 45	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.. . . .	9,797 64	
Chapels, schools and library.. . . .	497 62	
Office expenses.. . . .	1,797 20	
		55,795 91
Industries—		
Farm.. . . .	\$ 4,026 98	
Trade shops.. . . .	27,686 74	
		31,707 72
Prison equipment—		
Machinery.. . . .	\$ 6,013 57	
Furnishing.. . . .	4,243 97	
Utensils and vehicles.. . . .	804 98	
Land, buildings and walls.. . . .	10,562 71	
		21,625 23
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel.. . . .	\$301 45	
Special.. . . .	100 00	
		401 45
		<u>\$301,930 42</u>

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances.. . . .	\$72,864 32	
Uniforms and mess.. . . .	4,546 70	
Bonuses.. . . .	24,098 13	
		\$101,509 15
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations.. . . .	\$23,993 61	
Clothing and hospital.. . . .	9,805 23	
		33,798 84
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances.. . . .	\$2,610 48	
Transfer and interment.. . . .	172 36	
		2,782 84
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water.. . . .	\$32,953 24	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.. . . .	9,651 32	
Chapels, schools and library.. . . .	514 37	
Office expenses.. . . .	885 89	
		44,004 82
Industries—		
Farm.. . . .	\$5,747 95	
Trade shops.. . . .	4,798 22	
		10,546 17
Prison equipment—		
Machinery.. . . .	\$ 864 32	
Furnishing.. . . .	526 87	
Utensils and vehicles.. . . .	1,264 37	
Land, buildings and walls.. . . .	7,371 57	
		10,027 13
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel.. . . .	\$174 60	
Special.. . . .	11 54	
		186 14
		<u>\$202,855 09</u>

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EXPENDITURE—Continued.**DORCHESTER.**

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances.. . . .	\$52,763 58	
Uniforms and mess.. . . .	3,698 42	
Bonuses.. . . .	14,480 53	
		\$70,942 53
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations.. . . .	\$14,189 49	
Clothing and hospital.. . . .	6,237 53	
		20,427 02
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	\$1,467 02	
Transfer and interment.. . . .	826 81	
		2,293 83
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water.. . . .	\$11,456 93	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	1,829 48	
Chapels, schools and library.. . . .	363 22	
Office expenses.. . . .	799 05	
		14,448 68
Industries—		
Farm.. . . .	\$4,505 22	
Trade shops.. . . .	4,216 68	
		8,721 90
Prison equipment—		
Machinery.. . . .	\$ 23 06	
Furnishing.. . . .	1,051 02	
Utensils and vehicles.. . . .	776 24	
Land, buildings and walls.. . . .	20,717 05	
		22,567 37
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel.. . . .	\$289 71	
Special.. . . .	104 10	
		393 81
		<u>\$139,795 14</u>

MANITOBA.

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances.. . . .	\$38,875 19	
Uniforms and mess.. . . .	3,249 75	
Living allowance.. . . .	3,305 82	
Bonuses	7,430 34	
		\$52,861 10
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations.. . . .	\$6,526 30	
Clothing and hospital.. . . .	4,008 32	
		10,534 62
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances.. . . .	\$822 54	
		822 54
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water.. . . .	\$9,591 64	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	2,725 38	
Chapels, schools and library.. . . .	142 90	
Office expenses.. . . .	471 88	
		12,931 80
Industries—		
Farm.. . . .	\$ 804 93	
Trade shops.. . . .	1,770 48	
		2,575 41
Prison equipment—		
Furnishing.. . . .	\$ 394 62	
Utensils and vehicles.. . . .	438 60	
Land, buildings and walls.. . . .	1,538 86	
		2,372 08
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel.. . . .	\$307 40	
Special.. . . .	800 00	
		1,107 40
		<u>\$83,204 95</u>

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EXPENDITURE—Continued.**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances.. . . .	\$40,569 25	
Uniforms and mess.. . . .	2,813 72	
Living allowance	3,866 40	
Bonuses.. . . .	9,065 03	
		\$56,314 40
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations.. . . .	\$10,562 00	
Clothing and hospital.. . . .	2,029 43	
		12,591 43
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances.. . . .	\$838 17	
Transfer and interment.. . . .	452 50	
		1,290 67
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water.. . . .	\$2,742 00	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.. . . .	1,893 70	
Chapels, schools and library.. . . .	203 00	
Office expenses.. . . .	727 63	
		5,566 33
Industries—		
Farm.. . . .	\$2,561 33	
Trade shops	927 86	
		3,489 19
Prison equipment—		
Machinery.. . . .	\$ 205 00	
Furnishing	88 07	
Utensils and vehicles	755 77	
Land, buildings and walls.. . . .	4,596 75	
		5,645 59
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel.. . . .	\$43 26	
Special.. . . .	50 00	
		93 26
		<u>\$84,990 87</u>

ALBERTA.

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances.	\$41,662 28	
Uniforms and mess.. . . .	4,716 94	
Living allowance.. . . .	3,818 61	
Bonuses.. . . .	9,158 39	
		\$59,356 22
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations.. . . .	\$10,241 30	
Clothing and hospital.. . . .	2,719 84	
		12,961 14
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances.. . . .	\$597 90	
Transfer and interment.. . . .	24 00	
		621 90
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water.. . . .	\$2,245 22	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	2,874 62	
Chapels, schools and library.. . . .	227 20	
Office expenses.. . . .	672 16	
		6,019 20
Industries—		
Farm.. . . .	\$1,554 27	
Trade shops.. . . .	4,095 36	
Coal mine.. . . .	1,939 48	
		7,589 11
Prison equipment—		
Furnishing.. . . .	\$ 832 86	
Utensils and vehicles.. . . .	396 16	
Lands, buildings and walls	4,064 00	
		5,293 02
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel.. . . .	\$ 319 67	
Special.. . . .	1,032 85	
		1,352 52
		<u>\$93,193 11</u>

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EXPENDITURE—Concluded.**SASKATCHEWAN.****Staff—**

Salaries and retiring allowances.. . . .	\$34,292 30	
Uniforms and mess.. . . .	3,513 48	
Living allowance	3,189 31	
Bonuses	7,118 68	
		\$48,113 77

Maintenance of convicts—

Rations.. . . .	\$5,704 25	
Clothing and hospital.. . . .	5,103 52	
		10,807 77

Discharge expenses—

Freedom suits and allowances.. . . .	\$826 71	
Transfer and interment	504 50	
		1,331 21

Working expenses—

Heat, light and water.. . . .	\$9,448 14	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	3,558 03	
Chapels, schools and library.. . . .	232 57	
Office expenses.. . . .	900 08	
		14,138 82

Industries—

Farm.. . . .	\$4,875 59	
Trade shops.. . . .	1,635 70	
		6,511 29

Prison equipment—

Machinery.. . . .	\$ 2,790 47	
Furnishing.. . . .	1,002 01	
Utensils and vehicles.. . . .	556 15	
Land, buildings and walls.. . . .	10,614 25	
		14,962 88

Miscellaneous—

Special.. . . .	\$292 52	
		292 52
		<u>\$96,158 26</u>

PENITENTIARIES GENERAL.

Salary of purchasing agent, G. A. Dillon, 12 months.. . . .	\$3,300 00	
Salary of Miss Grant, 12 months	895 00	
Bonus to Miss Grant.. . . .	350 00	
Salary of Miss Brill, 12 months.. . . .	625 59	
Bonus to Miss Brill.. . . .	350 00	
Cleaning office, 11 months.. . . .	33 00	
Rent of office, 12 months.. . . .	156 00	
Transfer cases (filing), 4 only	25 20	
		\$5,734 79
Assistance to paroled convicts.. . . .	\$101 00	
Stationery and sundries.. . . .	35 47	
		136 47
		<u>\$5,871 26</u>